

TWO ARE TO BLAME

Aaron Burr and Fernando Woods Moulded Political

METHOD IN NEW YORK CITY

Stepping Stones to Their Bad Eminence Related.

Two men have complementarily moulded political methods in New York City from the year 1790 to the present—Aaron Burr and Fernando Woods. No politician rivaling Wood has ever appeared in the city's history. For over 50 years he remained an enigma, a force, though frequently and truly charged with the most important misdeeds, private and official. Aaron Burr introduced, though crudely from the modern point of view, the "machine" system of organization in politics; succeeding politicians invented improvements, but Wood brought it to the point of an exact science. More effectively than any other figure in the political history of the metropolis, he established the belief among those of his kind that respect for the public money and civic virtues could be safely discarded.

Wood was born in Philadelphia, June 17, 1821, of Quaker parents. He was known as a fighting bad when aroused. In a Harrisburg barroom he once fell with a chair a man named who had drawn a knife on him. But he was generally a mild-spoken, conciliatory youth, apparently perfectly willing to accept good advice. On a steamer at Quaker, observing his incessantly smoking cigar, said to him: "Friend, this implies a good deal." Fernando hesitated a moment, then threw away his cigar and abandoned the habit.

Coming to New York, Wood worked for some years as a clerk at \$2 a week, saving enough to open a small retail tobacconist on Pearl street. Here he first manifested his taste for politics, serving on the young men's central committee of Tammany Hall. In 1853 business reverses forced him to become a journeyman cigar-maker in Division street. With savings from his unimpeachable salary he was finally able to start a grocery store at Washington and Rector streets. His political capacities now revealed themselves. He made the acquaintance of every willing longshoreman in the district, and ingratiated himself with all persons likely to be of help to him. He did not depend, as did so many other aspirants, upon high-flown rhetoric in ambitious speeches. Wood's plan was to shake a man's hand, greet him cordially, invite him to have a drink, inquire about his family and personal solicitude, express for his welfare. His ready attentions all went to his advantage. So successful were his methods that in 1856, when only 35 years old, he was elected to his house of representatives.

After serving a term he returned to the city and engaged in the commission and shipping business. By 1857 he owned cigar shops and was making money rapidly. On hearing of the discovery of gold in California, he fitted out the bark John W. Carter with a cargo of tools and other cheap merchandise, which he sold to the miners at extravagant prices. Wood sold at the time that he had made enough to retire from business. He admitted to mention a certain transaction in 1858, in which it was shown that he had defrauded his partner, Edward S. Marston, of about \$500. Marston secured a unanimous decision from three referees of the superior court, and on November 7, 1859, the grand jury indicted Wood for obtaining money under false pretenses. This he pleaded the statute of limitations and, although the offense was committed on November 2, 1857, a friendly referee decided that the required period of three years had elapsed by a day.

From 1858, when he was the unsuccessful Tammany candidate for the mayoralty, Wood devoted himself exclusively to politics. In 1864, by picking the convention, with his backbones and by the free use of money, he obtained nominal nomination.

He so ably maneuvered as to divide the opposition and by means of this advantage and the commission of frauds on his behalf, won by a slight margin. Upon assuming the office of mayor he started everybody by telling his messages with the lightest sentiments, and announcing that he intended purifying the public service and the city generally. At first his word seemed to hold good. He closed the saloons on Sunday, suppressed disorderly and gambling houses, reduced the cost of the street cleaning, and nominated a "complaint book." The community, especially the religious part, looked upon him as a model mayor. But Wood was simply playing a part. In 1868 the mask was suddenly dropped. Such then became the materials of corruption in all the city departments, the supremacy of the money and the prevalence of crime, the trade in principle and at election, that when the most unscrupulous politicians acknowledged themselves, a powerful opposition arose against Wood, not only among the faces of Tammany hall, but in that organization itself. He had answered many Tammany leaders by refusing to give them a part of the plundering. Wood organized in his service every rough and ready rascal. The primaries and the polls were secured by his hand. And what seemed likely, but failed, direct bribery did. He was successful but the very next year the legislature expelled him from office by voting the city a new charter providing for the election of a mayor in the autumn of 1871.

Gildery and corrupt dealings under Wood's administration were open transactions, many of which were set forth in detail in the documents of the board of aldermen for 1869-70. Not only were the heads of the departments implicated, but it was shown that Wood himself had trafficked in appointments as though they were merchandise. It was generally understood and charged that he sold the office of street commissioner to the notorious Charles Devlin for \$50,000 cash, with certain reservations as to the patronage and profits. His appointees understood that they were receiving themselves by overcharging the city on contracts. Wood was now reported to be worth \$500,000, although he had spent very considerable sums in his political career. The twelve nearest him who are great, that a reform movement, composed of men of all political faiths, waged a vigorous campaign in 1871, and succeeded in electing David C. Timpane.

Wood immediately organized Mozart hall as a rival to Tammany hall, and, after drawing to himself a large support of naturalized citizens, saloonkeepers, and brewers and criminals of all kinds, he was again elected mayor in 1874. His administration during the next five years was more corrupt and even more brazen than ever. It was charged

that he had sold the office of city inspector to Samuel Downes for \$25,000, that Downes had paid \$25,000 to certain confederates of Wood, and that he afterwards had been charged out of the office. Hiram Ketchum, in November, 1861, publicly accused Wood of promising two men—Woodruff and Hoffman—Mozart hall nominations for judgeship upon receiving from each a check for \$5,000 for "election expenses." Wood pocketed the money, and then made an agreement with Tammany to unite on two other men, Mead and Barbour, upon condition that Tammany should not unite with the Republicans in the December mayoral election. The grand jury found that \$25,000 had been paid to Ketchum for securing a five-year contract to Andrew J. Hockley for cleaning the streets—a contract which meant robbing the taxpayers of \$100,000. It was asserted that Wood's reward for signing the measure was one-fourth of the amount of the contract, or \$62,500 a year for five years. According to the testimony of A. W. Graves, chief engineer of the Crown aqueduct department, Wood admitted "that his object in removing heads of departments was to get control of the departments so that he could put in those who would co-operate with him, and also could pay off his obligations."

The Peoples Union, composed of Republicans and Independent Democrats, succeeded in electing George P. Osby mayor in 1880. As the head of Mozart hall, however, Wood was still such a factor that Judge Maynard, addressing a meeting of the "representative Democracy" in Cooper Union on October 27, 1881, charged that he made from \$10,000 to \$15,000 every year for marketing offices.

In 1882 Wood was elected to congress from his original district—the Fifth congressional, comprising the most disreputable wards—and, except for one term, held the office continuously until his death on February 14, 1881. Mozart hall lived until 1897, when Wood practically abandoned it over to Tammany, and it was merged into Tammany hall in the years immediately following.

HAVENS ON FARMING

Enid Solon Gives Timely Advice on Agricultural Pursuits.

Enid, O. T., Aug. 3.—In the Eagle of this city Senator Havens writes: "Anybody can run a farm. And therefore there are a great many poor farmers. When a man can't do anything else he thinks he can manage a farm. It is only necessary, as he understands it, to break up the ground, throw in the seed and let it grow. Anybody can drive a team and hold a plow and scatter the seed; and therefore it is easy to farm. So the man who lacks the brains and energy necessary in most other pursuits can engage in agriculture. His mind runs in his way, so much thinking, mental exertion and study are not necessary. Nature will do most of the work. He can sleep and the crops will grow. He needs, with an assumption of great wisdom, at 'book farming' and agricultural newspapers and bulletins. The knowledge gained by the experience and investigation of intelligent and scientific men, communicated through a book or newspaper, is nothing to him except to excite his contempt. He has no time to read and does not want his repose disturbed by books and scientific advice or instruction. He stays in his rut, and shrugs away information that might persuade him out of it. He wants to be left alone. If his crops are short, or fail, he attributes the result to Providence, and does not dream that it could come through any lack of knowledge or enterprise on his part. He carefully protects his ignorance, and is satisfied with himself. He is a farmer—so he assumes—he has no doubt about it. If he fails to prosper, it is because Providence don't pay. If his crops are better, it is because Providence has extended special favors. It was good luck and not intelligence and good judgment. Farming, he has demonstrated, doesn't pay."

Too large a proportion of farmers operate on the lines above indicated. And yet there is no branch of industry where business intelligence and enterprise and skill would better returns than in the business of farming. There is no field of activity wherein these qualities are more needed, nor wherein there is a wider opportunity for the profitable application of scientific knowledge and general intellectual capacity. It is a reflection upon the character of farming to assume that it is the refuge of ignorance—the field where intelligence has no reward, and where ignorance can be as successful as knowledge and scientific effort. Such an assumption is untrue, and there are few farmers who do not need to appreciate the facts more fully. It will be found by a little examination that where ever a farmer has prospered and grown rich, as many of them have, he has been a man who has brought to his business more intellectual force and enterprise than his neighbors who have not prospered. He has not been afraid to read, nor to avail himself of new ideas. He has not hesitated to appropriate the experience and knowledge of others, and to put them to use in his own business. He has not been afraid to try new things, and in a hundred other things, invaluable information is accessible. And the farmer who avails himself of it is as much in advance of the average farmer as the reaper and threshing machine are of the old-time cradle and flail.

The fact is that more brains, and less physical labor, are needed to succeed in farming than is generally supposed. It is not a matter of brute force, as it is often represented, but of skill and judgment. The farmer who is successful is one who brings home a regular and a thinker as well as a worker. He is not a farmer in the theory that "anybody can run a farm." He realizes that the progress and improvement of his land and stock, which characterize the present period, should not be shut out from the great field of agriculture, and that it is the only guaranty of real success.

The great Rock Island now runs their through tourist sleepers to Los Angeles, via San Francisco and the new Southern Pacific coast line. C. E. Rasmus, D. P. A.

KIOWA, COMANCHE AND APACHE LANDS

(Continued From Tenth Page.)

"Seed and sandstone of a good quality suitable for building purposes, are found in large quantities."

TOWN 1 N., RANGE 15 W. "The surface of the western half of this township is rolling and broken prairie, the soil a light red clay, mixed with hard stones, and is on an average third rate. The balance of the township is generally rolling brush prairie, and the soil second rate. The land is well watered by small streams."

The timber consists principally of elm, cottonwood and hackberry, and is confined chiefly to the banks of the creeks. There is scattering mesquit brush all through the township. The eastern half is inhabited by prairie dogs."

TOWN 2 N., RANGE 15 W. "The surface of this township is generally rolling, mostly prairie, and the soil second rate. The land is well watered by small streams. The banks are skirted with cottonwood, elm, hackberry and ash timber. A greater part of the prairie is covered with scattering mesquit brush."

TOWN 3 N., RANGE 15 W. "The surface of this township is mostly gently rolling prairie, and a greater portion of it is covered with a scrubby growth of mesquit brush. The soil is second and third rate, principally a black loam."

The land is well watered by three large creeks and their tributaries, the banks of which are lined with scattering elm and cottonwood timber. One of these creeks enters the township in section 1, flows diagonally across it in a southwesterly direction and leaves it through section 26. The others are found, one in the northwestern corner of the township and the other in the southeastern corner.

A portion of the township, principally section 1, lies in the Wichita mountains."

TOWN 4 N., RANGE 15 W. "The surface of the southern part of this township is broken and rocky; soil third rate. The north two-thirds is mostly gently rolling prairie; soil second rate, and covered with a short, scrubby growth of mesquit brush."

The land is watered by small streams, the banks of which are skirted by small elm trees. "The rocky ridge, noted in the southwestern portion, breaks up in the south-east into irregular, rocky knolls."

TOWN 5 N., RANGE 15 W. "The surface of this township is gently rolling, mostly brush prairie, and the soil on an average second rate. "The land is watered by small streams, there being little or no timber along their banks."

In some portions it is rough, mountainous and rocky; soil third rate and unfit for cultivation. "The surface of this township is generally rolling or quite rolling prairie; the soil first and second rate. It is well adapted to grazing purposes, and is well watered by numerous streams."

The timber consists of elm, oak, hackberry and cottonwood, and is found mainly along the banks of creeks. "The surface of this township is gently rolling; soil second rate quality. "Water is found only in the northeastern corner."

Timber of good quality is found in abundance along the banks of streams and dry runs, consisting chiefly of elm and cottonwood. Mesquit timber is found thickly scattered over the prairie. "Limestone, suitable for building purposes, is found in large quantities."

TOWN 6 N., RANGE 15 W. "The surface of this fractional township is from gently rolling to level; soil mostly sandy, of third rate quality."

"Sandstone is found in small quantities."

QUESTION OF TAXATION

Reason Why Burden Will be Heavy in New Country.

Oklahoma City, O. T., Aug. 2.—The Oklahoma man, discussing the taxation question in the new country, says: "The people who go to live in towns in the new country must be prepared to stand a high tax for awhile. This is always incident to government in a new country. It was the case in old Oklahoma, in the Strip and in all other reservations that have been opened. "The first few years will be no doubt sufficiently rigorous to make the taxpayer wince at the approach of tax paying time. However, the new country has one advantage over the older reservations in the matter of the provision for funds, and if this provision had been constructed as wisely as it might, it would have served to alleviate in a great measure the distressing conditions. Under the provisions of the proclamation the funds realized from the sale of town lots are to be applied to court house and bridge purposes. While it is very essential to have court houses and bridges, still there are other things more essential. The expense of the county government will begin immediately after the opening, but it will probably be two years before the system of government can be sufficiently organized to collect taxes. The money which will have to be paid, so much the money, court and other expenses. The taxpayer will be at a disadvantage, and the taxpayer will eventually have to pay it. If some of the funds realized from the sale of lots could be applied to current expenses, the situation would probably not have become so serious as it will."

Another injustice of the plan is that the town lots will be sold in the next few years. Thus the towns will be furnishing the money for the county expenses and at the same time standing the burden of taxation, municipal, court and territorial. It will be enough for the parties who are figuring on buying town lots in the country to keep these facts in mind.

BUSINESS AT WAKITA

Immense Wheat Shipments During the Month of July.

Wakita, O. T., Aug. 2.—The Herald says: "There have been shipped from Wakita during the month of July 62,000 bushels of wheat, and we believe that the amount would have been twice as much if care could have been had to handle it. All this, and the wheat is not even half threshed yet. Shock threshing isn't finished and little has been threshed out of the stack. Two or three car loads of stock stack wheat have also been shipped. Although feed has been sent to carry the wheat through the stack, and there is no reason why the country around Wakita should not go forward in another year of advancement equal to that enjoyed during the past year. The town is also sure to keep pace with the country and everything indicates a continuation of good times."

Through Sleeping and Chair Car service on Missouri Pacific's 2:25 p. m. train, Wichita to St. Louis.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILWAY TIME TABLE

Corrected to June 1901

Trains in and out of Wichita via SANTA FE ROUTE

No.	Train	Arrive	Leave
604	Chicago express	11:15 am	11:25 am
11	S. C. & Chicago ex.	11:25 am	11:35 am
12	Fast mail	11:35 am	11:45 am
40	Englewood express	11:45 am	11:55 am
13	Fast mail	11:55 am	12:05 pm
41	Englewood express	12:05 pm	12:15 pm
14	Fast mail	12:15 pm	12:25 pm
42	Englewood express	12:25 pm	12:35 pm
15	Fast mail	12:35 pm	12:45 pm
43	Englewood express	12:45 pm	12:55 pm
16	Fast mail	12:55 pm	1:05 pm
44	Englewood express	1:05 pm	1:15 pm
17	Fast mail	1:15 pm	1:25 pm
45	Englewood express	1:25 pm	1:35 pm
18	Fast mail	1:35 pm	1:45 pm
46	Englewood express	1:45 pm	1:55 pm
19	Fast mail	1:55 pm	2:05 pm
47	Englewood express	2:05 pm	2:15 pm
20	Fast mail	2:15 pm	2:25 pm
48	Englewood express	2:25 pm	2:35 pm
21	Fast mail	2:35 pm	2:45 pm
49	Englewood express	2:45 pm	2:55 pm
22	Fast mail	2:55 pm	3:05 pm
50	Englewood express	3:05 pm	3:15 pm
23	Fast mail	3:15 pm	3:25 pm
51	Englewood express	3:25 pm	3:35 pm
24	Fast mail	3:35 pm	3:45 pm
52	Englewood express	3:45 pm	3:55 pm
25	Fast mail	3:55 pm	4:05 pm
53	Englewood express	4:05 pm	4:15 pm
26	Fast mail	4:15 pm	4:25 pm
54	Englewood express	4:25 pm	4:35 pm
27	Fast mail	4:35 pm	4:45 pm
55	Englewood express	4:45 pm	4:55 pm
28	Fast mail	4:55 pm	5:05 pm
56	Englewood express	5:05 pm	5:15 pm
29	Fast mail	5:15 pm	5:25 pm
57	Englewood express	5:25 pm	5:35 pm
30	Fast mail	5:35 pm	5:45 pm
58	Englewood express	5:45 pm	5:55 pm
31	Fast mail	5:55 pm	6:05 pm
59	Englewood express	6:05 pm	6:15 pm
32	Fast mail	6:15 pm	6:25 pm
60	Englewood express	6:25 pm	6:35 pm
33	Fast mail	6:35 pm	6:45 pm
61	Englewood express	6:45 pm	6:55 pm
34	Fast mail	6:55 pm	7:05 pm
62	Englewood express	7:05 pm	7:15 pm
35	Fast mail	7:15 pm	7:25 pm
63	Englewood express	7:25 pm	7:35 pm
36	Fast mail	7:35 pm	7:45 pm
64	Englewood express	7:45 pm	7:55 pm
37	Fast mail	7:55 pm	8:05 pm
65	Englewood express	8:05 pm	8:15 pm
38	Fast mail	8:15 pm	8:25 pm
66	Englewood express	8:25 pm	8:35 pm
39	Fast mail	8:35 pm	8:45 pm
67	Englewood express	8:45 pm	8:55 pm
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71	Englewood express	10:05 pm	10:15 pm
44	Fast mail	10:15 pm	10:25 pm
72	Englewood express	10:25 pm	10:35 pm
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82	Englewood express	1:45 pm	1:55 pm
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93	Englewood express	5:25 pm	5:35 pm
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67	Fast mail	5:55 pm	6:05 pm
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98	Englewood express	7:05 pm	7:15 pm
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72	Fast mail	7:35 pm	7:45 pm
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73	Fast mail	7:55 pm	8:05 pm
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112	Englewood express	11:45 pm	11:55 pm
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113	Englewood express	12:05 pm	12:15 pm
86	Fast mail	12:15 pm	12:25 pm
114	Englewood express	12:25 pm	12:35 pm
87	Fast mail	12:35 pm	12:45 pm
115	Englewood express	12:45 pm	12:55 pm